# Gazette of the United States.

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By THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowlege the Providence for Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful to his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor: And whereas both Houſes of Congreſs have, by their joint committee, requeſted me "to recommend to the People of the United "States, a Day of public Thankſgiving and Pray-"er, to be obſerved by acknowledging with "grateful hearts the many and ſignal favors of "Almighty God, eſpecially by affording them "an opportunity peaceably to eſtabliſh a form "of government for their ſafety and happineſs."

Now therefore, I do recommend and aſſign Thurſday the twenty-ſixth day of November next, to be devoted by the people of theſe States, to the ſervice of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our ſincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation;—for the ſignal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpoſitions of his providence in the courſe and concluſion of the late war;—for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty, which we have ſince enjoyed; forthe peaceable and rational manner inwhich we have been enabled to eſtabliſh Conſtitutions of Government for our ſafety and happineſs, and particularly the national one now lately inſtituted; for the civil and religious Liberty with which we are bleſſed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffuſing uſeful knowledge;—and in general, for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleaſed to confer upon us.

And alſo, That we may then unite in moſt humbly offering our prayers and ſupplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beſeech him to pardon our national and other tranſgreſſions;—to enable us all, whether in public or private ſtations, to perform our ſeveral and relative duties properly and punctually;—to render our national government a bleſſing to all the people, by conſtantly being a government of wiſe, juſt and conſtitutional laws, diſcreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed;—to protect and guide all ſovereigns and nations, (eſpecially ſuch as have ſhewn kindneſs unto us) and to bleſs them with good government, peace and concord;—to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the encreaſe of ſcience among them and us;—and generally, to grant unto all mankind ſuch a degree of temporal proſperity as he alone knows to be beſt.

*GIVEN under my Hand, at the city of New-York, the third day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.*

G. WASHINGTON.

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By the PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by virtue of powers given by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the territory north-weſt of the Ohio, and Commiſſioner Plenipotentiary for treating with the Indian nations in the northern department, a Treaty was concluded at Fort-Harmar, on the ninth day of January laſt paſt, by the ſaid Arthur St. Clair, on the part of the United States, with the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippawa, Pattiwatima and Sac Nations.

And whereas I have, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, in due form ratified the ſaid Treaty.—NOW Therefore, to the end that the ſame may be obſerved and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the ſaid Treaty to be herewith publiſhed; and I do hereby enjoin and require all Officers of the United States, civil and military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, faithfully to obſerve and fulfil the ſame.

*GIVEN under my Hand in the city of New-York, this twenty-ninth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.*

G. WASHINGTON.

*By command of the Preſident of the United States of America,*
H. KNOX,
*Secretary for the Department of War.*

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GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States of America.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States and the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa Chippewa, Pattawatima and Sac Nations of Indians, was in due form made and concluded at Fort-Harmar, on the ninth day of January laſt paſt, by Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the territory north-weſt of the Ohio; who was duly authorized thereto by the ſaid States on their part, and by the Sachems and Warriors of the ſaid Nations on their part: Which Treaty is in the form and words following, *viz.*

*ARTICLES of a Treaty made at Fort-Harmar, between* Arthur St. Clair, *Governor of the Territory of the United States north-weſt of the river Ohio, and Commiſſioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America; for removing all cauſes of controverſy, regulating trade, and ſettling boundaries, with the Indian nations in the northern department, of the one part; and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattawatima and Sac Nations, on the other part.*

*Article* I. WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, did by their Commiſſioners George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, Eſquires, duly appointed for that purpoſe; at a Treaty holden with the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa Nations, at Fort-M'Intoſh, on the twenty-firſt day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, conclude a peace with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippewas, and take them into their friendſhip and protection: And whereas at the ſaid Treaty it was ſtipulated that all priſoners that had been made by their nations, or either of them, ſhould be delivered up to the United States: And whereas the ſaid Nations, have now agreed to and with the aforeſaid Arthur St. Clair, to renew and confirm all the engagements they had made with the United States of America, at the before mentioned treaty, except ſo far as are altered by theſe preſents. And there are now in the poſſeſſion of ſome individuals of theſe Nations, certain priſoners, who have been taken by others not in peace with the ſaid United States, or in violation of the treaties ſubſiſting between the United States and them; the ſaid nations agree to deliver up all the priſoners now in their hands (by what means ſoever they may have come into their poſſeſſion) to the ſaid Governor St. Clair, at Fort Harmar, or in his abſence to the officer commanding there, as ſoon as conveniently may be; and for the true performance of this agreement they do now agree to deliver into his hands two perſons of the Wyandot Nation, to be retained in the hands of the United States as hoſtages until the ſaid priſoners are reſtored; after which they ſhall be ſent back to their Nation.

*Article* II. And whereas at the before mentioned treaty it was agreed between the United States and ſaid Nations, that a boundary line ſhould be fixed between the lands of thoſe Nations and the territory of the United States; which boundary is as follows, *viz.*—Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and running thence up the ſaid river to the portage between that and the Tuſcarawa branch of Muſkingum, then down the ſaid branch to the forks at the croſſing-place above Fort-Lawrence, thence weſterly to the portage on that branch of the big Miama river which runs into the Ohio, (at the mouth of which branch the fort ſtood which was taken by the French in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-two,) then along the ſaid portage to the Great Miami or Omie river, and down the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the ſame to its mouth; thence along the ſouthern ſhore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cayahoga, where it began. And the ſaid Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa Nations, for and in conſideration of the peace then granted to them by the ſaid United States, and the preſents they then received, as well as of a quantity of goods to the value of ſix thouſand dollars, now delivered unto them by the ſaid Arthur St. Clair, (the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge) do by theſe preſents renew and confirm the ſaid boundary line; to the end that the ſame may remain as a diviſion line between the lands of the United States of America, and the lands of ſaid Nations, for ever. And the underſigned Indians do hereby in their own names, and the names of their reſpective Nations and Tribes, their heirs and deſcendants, for the conſideration above mentioned, releaſe, quit-claim, relinquiſh and cede to the ſaid United States, all the land eaſt, ſouth and weſt of the lines above deſcribed, ſo far as the ſaid Indians formerly claimed the ſame; for them the ſaid United States to have and to hold the ſame in true and abſoluto propriety for ever.

*Article* III. The United States of America do by theſe preſents relinquiſh and quit claim to the ſaid Nations reſpectively, all the lands lying between the limits above deſcribed, for them the ſaid Indians to live and hunt upon, and otherwiſe to occupy as they ſhall ſee fit: But the ſaid Nations, or either of them, ſhall not be at liberty to ſell or diſpoſe of the ſame, or any part thereof, to any ſovereign power except the United States; nor to the ſubjects or citizens of any other ſovereign power, nor to the ſubjects or citizens of the United States.

*Article* IV. It is agreed between the ſaid United States and the ſaid Nations, that the individuals of the ſaid Nations ſhall be at liberty to hunt within the territory ceded to the United States, without hindrance or moleſtation, ſo long as they demean themſelves peaceably and offer no injury or annoyance to any of the ſubjects or citizens of the ſaid United States.

*Article* V. It is agreed that if any Indian or Indians of the Nations before mentioned, ſhall commit a murder or robbery on any of the citizens of the United States, the Nation or tribe to which the offender belongs, on complaint being made, ſhall deliver up the perſon or perſons complained of, at the neareſt poſt of the United States; to the end that he or they may be tried, and if found guilty, puniſhed according to the laws eſtabliſhed in the territory of the United States north-weſt of the river Ohio, for the puniſhment of ſuch offences, if the ſame ſhall have been committed within the ſaid territory; or according to the laws of the State where the offence may have been committed, if the ſame has happened in any of the United States. In like manner if any ſubject or citizen of the United States ſhall commit murder or robbery on any Indian or Indians of the ſaid Nations, upon complaint being made thereof, he or they ſhall be arreſted, tried and puniſhed agreeable to the laws of the State or of the territory wherein the offence was committed; that nothing may interrupt the peace and harmony now eſtabliſhed betwen the United States and ſaid Nations.

*Article* VI. And whereas the practice of ſtealing horſes has prevailed very much, to the great diſquiet of the citizens of the United States, and if perſiſted in can not fail to involve both the United States of America and the Indians in endleſs animoſity, it is agreed that it ſhall be put an entire ſtop to on both ſides; nevertheleſs, ſhould ſome individuals in defiance of this agreement, and of the laws provided againſt ſuch offences, continue to make depredations of that nature, the perſon convicted thereof ſhall be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity the laws of the reſpective States, or territory of the United States north-weſt of the Ohio, where the offence may have been committed will admit of: And all horſes ſo ſtolen, either by the Indians from the citizens or ſubjects of the United States, or by the citizens or ſubjects of the United States from any of the Indian Nations, may be reclaimed, into whoſe poſſeſſion ſoever they may have paſſed, and upon due proof ſhall be reſtored; any ſales in Market Ouvert, notwithſtanding. And the civil magiſtrates in the United States reſpectively, and in the territory of the United States north-weſt of the Ohio, ſhall give all neceſſary aid and protection to Indians claiming ſuch ſtolen horſes.

*Article* VII. Trade ſhall be opened with the ſaid Nations, and they do hereby reſpectively engage to afford protection to the perſons and

property of such as may be duly licensed to reside among them for the purposes of trade, and to their agents, factors and servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside at their towns or at their hunting camps, as a trader, who is not furnished with a licence for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the Governor of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, for the time being, or under the hand and seal of one of his deputies for the management of Indian Affairs; to the end that they may not be imposed upon in their traffic. And if any person or persons shall intrude themselves without such licence, they promise to apprehend him or them, and to bring them to the said Governor, or one of his deputies, for the purpose before mentioned, to be dealt with according to law: And that they may be defended against persons who might attempt to forge such licences, they further engage to give information to the said Governor, or one of his deputies, of the names of all traders residing among them from time to time, and at least once in every year.

*Article* VIII. Should any Nation of Indians meditate a war against the United States, or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the before mentioned Nations, or either of them, they do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the Governor, or in his absence to the officer commanding the troops of the United States at the nearest post. And should any nation with hostile intentions against the United States, or either of them, attempt to pass through their country, they will endeavor to prevent the same, and in like manner give information of such attempt to the said Governor or commanding officer, as soon as possible, that all causes of mistrust and suspicion may be avoided between them and the United States: In like manner the United States shall give notice to the said Indian Nations, of any harm that may be meditated against them, or either of them, that shall come to their knowledge; and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the same, that the friendship between them may be uninterrupted.

*Article* IX. If any person or persons, citizens or subjects of the United States, or any other person not being an Indian, shall presume to settle upon the lands confirmed to the said Nations, he and they shall be out of the protection of the United States; and the said Nations may punish him or them in such manner as they see fit.

*Article* X. The United States renew the reservations heretofore made in the before mentioned Treaty at Fort-M'Intosh, for the establishment of trading posts in manner and form following, *That is to say*, six miles square at the mouth of the Miami or Omie-river—six miles square at the portage upon the branch of the Miami which runs into the Ohio—six miles square upon the Lake Sandusky where the fort formerly stood—and two miles square upon each side the lower rapids on Sandusky-river: Which posts, and the lands annexed to them, shall be for the use and under the government of the United States.

*Article* XI. The Post at Detroit, with a district of land beginning at the mouth of the river Rosine, at the west end of Lake Erie, and running up the southern bank of said river six miles; thence northerly, and always six miles west of the strait, until it strikes the Lake St. Clair, shall be reserved for the Use of the United States.

*Article* XII. In like manner the post at Michelimackinac, with its dependencies, and twelve miles square about the same, shall be reserved to the sole use of the United States.

*Article* XIII. The United States of America do hereby renew and confirm the peace and friendship entered into with the said nations at the treaty before mentioned, held at Fort M'Intosh; and the said Nations again acknowledge themselves, and all their Tribes, to be under the protection of the said United States, and no other power whatever.

*Article* XIV. The United States of America do also receive into their friendship and protection, the Nations of the Pattiwatimas and Sacs; and do hereby establish a league of peace and amity between them respectively; and all the articles of this Treaty, so far as they apply to these Nations, are to be considered as made and concluded in all, and every part expressly with them and each of them.

*Article* XV. And whereas in describing the boundary before mentioned, the words, if strictly constructed, would carry it from the portage on that branch of the Miami, which runs into the Ohio, over to the River Au Glaize; which was neither the intention of the Indians, nor of the Commissioners; it is hereby declared, that the line shall run from the said portage directly to the first fork of the Miami-river, which is to the southward and eastward of the Miami village, thence down the main branch of the Miami-river to the said village, and thence down that river to Lake Erie, and along the margin of the lake to the place of beginning.

*DONE at Fort-Harmar, on the Muskingum, this Ninth Day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine. In Witness whereof the Parties have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals.*

ARTHUR St. CLAIR. (L.S.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | PATTIWATIMA, KONATIKINA, | (L. S.) |
| *Sacs.* | TEPAKEE, | (L. S.) |
| | KESHEYIVA. | (L. S.) |
| *Chippewas.* | MESASS, | (L. S.) |
| | PAUSHQUASH, | (L. S.) |
| | PAWASICKO, | (L. S.) |
| *Ottawas.* | WEWISKIA, | (L. S.) |
| | NEAGEY, | (L. S.) |
| *Pattiwatimas.* | WINDIGO, | (L. S.) |
| | WAPASKEA, | (L. S.) |
| | NEQUEA. | (L. S.) |
| *Delawares.* | CAPTAIN PIPE, | (L. S.) |
| | WINGENOND, | (L. S.) |
| | PEKELAN, | (L. S.) |
| | TEATAWAY. | (L. S.) |
| *Chippewas.* | NANAMAKEAK, | (L. S.) |
| | WETENASA, | (L. S.) |
| | SOSKENE, | (L. S.) |
| | PEWANAKUM. | (L. S.) |
| *Wyandots.* | TEYANDAT 'ON 'TEC, | (L. S.) |
| | CHEYAWE, | (L. S.) |
| | DOUEYENTEAT, | (L. S.) |
| | TARHE, | (L. S.) |
| | TERHATAW, | (L. S.) |
| | DATASAY, | (L. S.) |
| | MAUDORONK, | (L. S.) |
| | SKAHOMAT. | (L. S.) |

*In presence of*

JOS. HARMAR, Lt. Col. Com. 1st United States Regiment, and Brig. Gen. by Brevet.
RICHARD BUTLER.
JOHN GIBSON,
WILLIAM McCURDY, Capt.
E. DENNY, Ensign 1st United States Regiment.
A. HARTSHORN, Ensign.
ROBERT THOMPSON, Ensign 1st U. S. Regt.
FRANCIS LUSE, Ensign.
J. WILLIAMS, Jun.
WILLIAM WILSON,
JOSEPH NICHOLAS,
JAMES RINKEN.

*Be it remembered*, That the Wyandots have laid claim to the lands that were granted to the Shawanese, at the Treaty held at the Miami, and have declared, that as the Shawanese have been so restless, and caused so much trouble both to them and to the United States, if they will not now be at Peace, they will dispossess them, and take the Country into their own hands; for that the Country is theirs of Right, and the Shawanese are only living upon it by their permission. They further lay claim to all the Country West of the Miami Boundary, from the Village to the Lake Erie, and declare that it is now under their Management and Direction.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Whereas the Wyandots have represented, that within the reservation from the River Rosine along the Strait, they have two villages from which they cannot with any convenience remove; it is agreed, that they shall remain in the possession of the same, and shall not be in any manner disturbed therein.

NOW KNOW YE, That I having seen and considered the said Treaty, do, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every Article and Clause thereof. IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my Hand.

*GIVEN at the City of New-York, the Twenty-ninth Day of September, in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Thirteenth Year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.*

SEAL of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

By Command of The President of the United States of America,
H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

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*EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS, BY THE LAST ARRIVALS.*

LONDON, JULY 30.

*AFRICAN GENIUS.*

The African Prince now at Brighthelmstone, has a son ten years old, possessed of amazing musical talents.

This extraordinary genius has been presented to the Prince of Wales, who intends to recommend him to the professional concert, as an acceptable novelty to the admirers and lovers of music.

He plays with exquisite mastership on the violin.

The grandfather of this extraordinary youth was committed to the care of a Dutch Captain, with diamonds to a great amount, and gold dust, to be carried to Europe and educated.

After experiencing much barbarous treatment from the avaricious Hollander, the unfortunate Prince was sold, as a slave, to a Jamaica planter.

The unhappy man met, however, with a kind master to alleviate his misfortunes, and married an African woman, by whom he had the father of this admirable boy.

At the grandfather's demise, the father was still higher in his master's favor, at whose expence he was instructed in several languages.

At the age of fifteen, he was permitted to take a voyage to Africa, with proper testimonials of his birth; but by a singular fatality was shipwrecked, and lost his documents.

Being conversant in several languages, he gained a subsistence by acting as interpreter to various foreign Potentates in Europe.

In this situation he lived till the year 1778.

When he was on the confines of Poland he won the heart of a Polish Count's daughter, who was charmed with the "hair-breadth escapes," and adventures of this second Othello.

The Count gave him his daughter, who is the mother of our musical hero.

The father discovering in the child a very early attachment to music, placed him under the celebrated Haydn in Germany, from whom he received his musical education. From such culture, we may reasonably presage perfection.

AUGUST 5.

*Extract of a letter from Litchfield, Aug. 1.*

"This gay city presents very little worth notice, except a wonderful pile of building called a cathedral. This cathedral is undergoing a very necessary tho expensive repair, directed by that great artist, Wyatt. Had he never done any work before to render his name conspicuous as an architect, the taste and genius displayed in the alteration and modernization of the choir is sufficient to transmit his name to posterity with adoration. A subscription is set on foot here for erecting a monument near the south door, to that Colossus of literature, the late Dr. Johnson, who was a native of this place. A similar compliment has been mentioned to the memory of our departed Roscius, but it seems to be the natural expectaton of the inhabitants, that a certain lady in the neighbourhood of Hampton, in Middlesex, should accomplish this long looked for mark of respect to Shakespear's best commentator."

*Extract of a letter from Tangiers, June 1.*

"The Emperor Morocco's troops have gained a great victory over the Arabs, in the province of Teisna, and 600 of their heads have been sent to Algiers This victory was proclaimed there by repeated discharges of cannon."

To the account of the battle between the Russians and Swedes at Undermalm, we have to add these farther particulars. At the departure of the Courier which carried the news of the King's victory, the King was on his route to Wilmanstrandr, the place where the Russians keep their principal magazines, and which commands an entrance into their country. In the mean time, General Siegroth advanced with another corps towards Fredericksham to block up that place by land, while General Kaulbars, with a third detachment went up the river Kymene; and Count Ekrensward was ordered to land from his fleet, a body of 5000 men, between Fredericksham and Hogforb, to attack the Russian army, near the first mentioned place. From these different arrangements, this campaign promises to be as bloody and decisive as the last was peaceable.

AUGUST 8.

The following is reported to be the circumstance to which the Duke of Dorset alludes, in the second paragraph of his letter to the Count de Montmorin:—The nobility of Brittany have never sent deputies to the National Assembly, but perceiving the troubles which were brewing, and foreseeing the consequences which have resulted, they resolved to seize an opportunity of shaking off their allegiance to France, and rendering that Province more independent than it had hitherto been.

For that purpose, rumour says, they made a proposal to the English Ambassador, of putting themselves under the protection of Great-Britain, as a tributary state, to be governed by the old feudal system; and offered to place the port of Brest in the hands of the English, as a recompence for their services, and a surety of allegiance. In order to accomplish their design, the Duke of Dorset was to procure from his Court a fleet in readiness to protect the Province, and an army to assist them in their endeavours to carry the attempt into execution.

*Extract from the JOURNAL of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.*

*July* 29.

A report was made in the Assembly, that the Parliament of Besancon had sent a deputation to Vezoul, to act with the Judge Royal in enquiring into the late horrid massacre, but that the people had risen upon them and obliged them to return; that, in consequence, the Parliament had issued an arret, renouncing their jurisdiction, and had submitted the affair entirely to the consideration of the National Assembly.

*July* 31.

The following motion made by Count Lally, in the National Assembly, the 24th of July last, and carried at one o'clock (after midnight) must give a very favorable opinion of the head and heart of that young Nobleman, who makes so distinguished a figure among the patriots of France.

The motion was as follows:——

"The National Assembly, considering, that from the first moment of its formation, it has not adopted any resolution, that ought not to procure it the confidence of the people.

"That it has already established those prin-

ciples, which ought to be the baſis, on which the liberty and happineſs of the public muſt be raiſed.

"That the King has acquired greater rights than ever to the confidence of his faithful ſubjects.

"That not only he has himſelf invited them to claim their liberty and their rights, but has alſo, to gratify the wiſhes of this Aſſembly, removed all grounds for diſtruſt, that might alarm the people—

"That he ſent back from the capital, the troops, whoſe preſence had ſpread a terror through it—

"That he ſent back from his preſence the Miniſters and adviſers, who had occaſioned ſo much inquietude to the nation at large—

"That he has recalled thoſe, whoſe return was wiſhed for by his people—

"That he came into this Aſſembly like a father among his children, and called upon it to aſſiſt him in ſaving the State—

"That led by the ſame ſentiment, he went to his capital, and mixed with his people, to remove, by his preſence, the grounds of fear, which they might have entertained—

"That in this perfect harmony and underſtanding between the head of the Nation and its repreſentatives, after the happy union of the three orders, the attention of this Aſſembly is directed, and will continue to be directed to the great object of a National Conſtitution—

"That any diſtruſt, which ſhould interrupt or diſturb the harmony, that at preſent ſo happily reigns between all the orders and their head, would impede the progreſs of this great work, defeat the patriotic intentions of the King, and give a fatal blow to the general intereſt of the Nation at large, as well as to the particular intereſt of every individual, of whom it is compoſed.

"That there is not a member of the community who ought not to ſhudder at the bare idea of the confuſion that would enſue.—The diſperſion of families—the interruption and ſuſpenſion of trade—the poor deprived of relief—all labor at a ſtand—and the general ſubverſion of all order and government, would be the fatal but inevitable conſequences of ſuch a diſtruſt.

"The National Aſſembly taking all theſe circumſtances into its moſt ſerious conſideration, holds out to the whole Nation an invitation to peace and harmony, to the maintenance of order and good government. It invites thoſe who glory in the name of Frenchmen, to cheriſh that confidence which they ought to place in their King and their Repreſentatives, and to ſhew that reſpect for the laws, *without which* there can be no true liberty.

"It declares, at the ſame time, that thoſe who, inveſted with power have been, or by their crimes may be the cauſe of public calamities, ought to be accuſed, convicted, and puniſhed; but that it is only by law that they ſhould be tried and puniſhed, and that the law ſhould protect their perſons, until it has pronounced their judgment.

"That the proſecution of crimes againſt the Nation, belongs to the Nation's Repreſentatives.

"And that this Aſſembly, in framing the Conſtitution which now occupies its attention, will take care to provide a proper tribunal, for the trial of perſons accuſed of crimes of this nature; and to point out the manner in which ſuch proſecutions ſhall be conducted, laying it down as a principle, that publicity ſhall be inſeparably annexed to all ſuch trials."

The ſentiments and opinions contained in this reſolution or addreſs to the nation, are not thoſe of a mad reformer, more intent npon pulling down than building up —They are worthy of a Philoſopher and a Legiſlator, who knows that where there is no Law, there can be no government—that innocence itſelf may be termed guilt by a mad populace, too much heated to be capable of diſcerning between the one and the other, or at leaſt of giving that calm and patient hearing which JUSTICE calls for, and the Law enjoins.

This reſolution, if it was the only one praiſeworthy in the political career of COUNT LALLY, would, even ſingly, be an eternal monument to his honor.

*PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jamaica Spirits, | | | 5ſ3. |
| Antigua Rum, | | | 4ſ9. |
| St. Croix, do. | | | 4ſ6. |
| Country, do. | | | 2ſ10. |
| Molaſſes, | 2ſ2. | a | 2ſ1. |
| Brandy, | | | 5ſ9. |
| Geneva, | | | 5ſ3. |
| Do. in caſes, | | | 28ſ. |
| Muſcovado Sugar, | 78ſ. | a | 72ſ. |
| Loaf, do. | | | 1ſ3. |
| Lump, do. | | | 1ſ1½. |
| Pepper, | | | 3ſ. |
| Pimento, | 2ſ2. | a | 2ſ. |
| Coffee, | 1ſ8. | a | 1ſ9. |
| Indigo, (Carolina) | 4ſ. | a | 6ſ. |
| Rice, | 24ſ. | a | 23ſ. |
| Superfine Flour, | | | 48ſ. |
| Common do. | 43ſ. | a | 45ſ. |
| Rye do. | 26ſ. | a | 27ſ. |
| Indian Meal, | | | 18ſ. |
| Rye, | 49ſ. | *pr. buſh.* | |
| Corn, (Southern) | | | 4ſ. |
| Do. (Northern,) | 4ſ3. | a | 4ſ6. |
| Beef, firſt quality, | 48ſ. | a | 50ſ. |
| —— Second quality, | | | 45ſ. |
| Pork, firſt quality, | | | 81ſ6. |
| —— Second quality, | | | 76ſ6. |
| Carolina Tobacco, | 3d½. | a | 5d. |
| Virginia ——, | 4d. | a | 5d |

*NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 7.*

ERRATA.

☞ In the PROCLAMATION, firſt column of this paper, there are Two Errors of the Preſs, which the reader is deſired to correct, viz. 2d line, read "Providence *of*"—3d line, read "grateful *for*."

We hear that JONATHAN BURRALL, Eſq. is appointed aſſiſtant Poſt-Maſter-General—and SEBASTIAN BAUMAN, Eſq. Poſt-Maſter for this city.

Wiſe Legiſlators in all ages of the world, have intimately aſſociated the principles of virtue with the principles of government, and whether it is an *effect*, flowing from its *proper cauſe*—or whether it is to be attributed to the ſpecial favor of the Deity, experience demonſtrates, that public virtue, and public happineſs, have always been found to flouriſh together: There is no ſecurity for the general tranquility—for a ſteady and uniform obedience to the laws, on the part of the people, or for the fidelity and honor of thoſe who adminiſter the government, like a principle of reverence for the Deity: How highly favored then is our country, at the preſent auſpicious period, in having thoſe to govern, who recommend by precept and Example, a devout acknowledgement of our dependence upon the Creator and Lord of all, for every private, ſocial, and public bleſſing!

Look to the European world, there meagre famine ſtalks thro the land, while civil diſcord follows cloſe in the rear—the Dogs of War ſpread havoc wide, in other ill fated realms, to ſate the luſt of ambition, and give a falſe luſtre to the Diadem of deſpotiſm—The wretched peaſantry are dragged from their peaceful abodes, and have their mangled corſes ſtrewed o'er the extended field of battle, or piled like rubiſh in the yawning ditch—the fields diſrobed of their verdure lie uncultivated and barren, while univerſal ruin forms one horrid ſcene: There the revolutions in government produce proſcriptions and maſſacres, while the cauſe of Freedom hangs ſuſpended on the vibration of opinion.—Contraſt the above with the ſituation of the United States, and ſay if we have not reaſon to admire and adore—Peace and plenty crown our toils—an exuberance of the rich gifts of Providence is ours—Freedom pervades our country, and laws and government give the rich bleſſing permanency and ſecurity—we have found the art of making revolutions without confuſion, and of eſtabliſhing the rights of humanity without diſturbing the public tranquility—Happy America—May'ſt thou ſtill be wiſe to diſcern the things that belong to thy peace—and be grateful to the giver of every good gift.

Tho under a deſpotic and arbitrary government informers may be odious, as they are generally actuated by the moſt mercenary motives—yet under a free government, the ſupport of which depends upon the Revenue, every good and honeſt man will think it HONORABLE and PRAISE WORTHY to detect thoſe frauds and impoſitions, which have eventually, no tendency to leſſen public burdens, but to encreaſe their weight and preſſure on the fair and upright trader: Philadelphia has ſet a laudable example in this reſpect, for guarding the conſcientious and ſtrictly honeſt dealer from the effects of thoſe ſhameful evaſions of the laws which the unprincipled practice, is protecting thoſe who prop the government.

Every government depends on its own inherent energy for its efficacy and reſpectability: It will be a long time before many of mankind will think that they cannot promote their own intereſt by violating the laws.

*EXTRACT.*

Should it ever come to paſs that corruption, like a dark and low hung miſt, ſhould ſpread from man to man, and cover theſe lands —Should a general diſſolution of manners prevail—Should vice be countenanced, and communicated by the leaders of fashion—Should it come to be propogated by miniſters among legiſlators, and by the legiſlators among their conſtituents—Should guilt lift up its head without fear of reproach, and avow itſelf in the face of the ſun, and laugh virtue out of countenance by force of numbers—Should public duty turn public ſtrumpet—Should ſhops come to be advertized, where men may diſpoſe of their honor and honeſty at ſo much pr. ell—Should public markets be opened for the purchaſe of conſciences, with an *O yes!* we bid moſt to thoſe who ſet themſelves, their truſts, and their country to ſale! If ſuch a day, I ſay, ſhould ever arrive, it will be Dooms-day, indeed, to the virtue, the liberties, and the Conſtitution of theſe States. It would be the ſame to AMERICA as it would happen to the Univerſe ſhould the laws of co-heſion ceaſe to operate, and all the parts be diſſipated, whoſe orderly connection now forms the beauty and COMMONWEALTH OF NATURE: Want of goodneſs in the materials can never be ſupplied by any art in the building: A conſtitution of PUBLIC FREEMEN can never conſiſt of PRIVATE TOOLS OF PROSTITUTION.

There appears in the publications from France, a ſpirit of originality, pathos and vivacity, which ſtrongly indicates the conſcious ſtate of freedom to which the people of that country find themſelves exalted.—Under all the diſadvantages that their men of genius have had to encounter, ſtill their performances, on almoſt every ſubject, have carried the palm, even among their proud neighbors the Britiſh, whoſe preſſes have long groaned with French tranſlations: and there is no doubt but that mankind will be taught ſomething *new* by this enlightened nation, on the ſubjects of *liberty* and the *rights of man.*

"Col. Henry Sherburne, of Newport, lately manumitted a prime ſlave, of about 33 years of age. Such acts of humanity (many of which have taken place) by the late American army, give freſh verdure to their laurels acquired in the field, and furniſh the ſureſt pledges to their country for the future conduct of the Cincinnati."

## *DESCRIPTION OF THE BASTILE.*

The following Deſcription of the *Baſtile Priſon*, in France (which has lately been deſtroyed by the populace) is extracted from the philanthropic Mr. HOWARD's State of Foreign Priſons.

I AM happy (ſays Mr. Howard) to be able to give ſome information of the Baſtile, by means of a pamphlet written by a perſon who was long confined in this priſon. It is reckoned the beſt account of this celebrated ſtructure ever publiſhed.

This caſtle is a ſtate priſon, conſiſting of eight very ſtrong towers, ſurrounded with a foſſe about 120 feet wide, and a wall 60 feet high. The entrance is at the end of the ſtreet of St. Antoine, by a drawbridge, and great gates into the court of l' Hotel du Government; and from thence over another drawbridge to the Corps de Garde, which is ſeparated by a ſtrong barrier, conſtructed with beams plated with iron, from the great Court. This court is about 120 feet by 80. In it is a fountain, and ſix of the towers ſurround it, which are united by walls of freeſtone ten feet thick up to the top. At the bottom of this court is a large modern Corps de Logis, which ſeparates it from the Court du Puits. This court is 50 feet by 25. Contiguous to it are the other two towers. On the top of the towers is a platform continued in terraces, on which the priſoners are ſometimes permitted to walk, attended by a guard. On this platform are thirteen cannons mounted, which are diſcharged on days of rejoicing. In the Corps de Logis is the council chamber, and the kitchen, offices, &c.—above theſe are rooms for the priſoners of diſtinction; and over the council chamber the King's Lieutenant reſides. In the Court du Puits is a large well for the uſe of the kitchen.

The Dungeons of the tower de la Liberte extend under the kitchen, &c. Near that tower is a ſmall chapel on the ground floor. In the wall of it are five nitches, or cloſets, in which priſoners are put, one by one, to hear maſs, where they can neither ſee nor be ſeen.

The dungeons at the bottom of the towers exhale the moſt offenſive ſcents, and are the receptacles of toads, rats, and other kinds of vermin. In the corner of each is a camp bed, made of planks laid on iron bars that are fixed to the walls, and the priſoners are allowed ſome ſtraw to lay on the beds. Thoſe dens are dark, having no windows, but openings into the ditch: they have double doors, the inner ones plated with iron, with large bolts and locks.

Of the five claſſes of chambers, the moſt horrid, next to the dungeon, are thoſe in which are cages of iron. There are three of them. They are formed of beams with ſtrong plates of iron, and are each eight feet by ſix.

The calottes, or chambers, at the top of the towers, are ſomewhat more tolerable. They are formed of eight arcades of free-ſtones. Here one can not walk but in the middle of the room. There is hardly ſufficient ſpace for a bed from one arcade to another. The windows, being in walls ten feet thick, and having iron grates within and without, admit but little light. In theſe rooms, the heat is exceſſive in ſummer, and the cold in winter. They have ſtoves.

Almoſt all the other rooms (of the towers) are octagons, about 20 feet in diameter, and 14 to 15 high. They are very cold and damp. Each is furniſhed with a bed of green ſerge, &c. All the chambers are numbered. The priſoners are called by the name of their tower joined to the number of their room.

A ſurgeon and three chaplains reſide in the caſtle. If priſoners of note are dangerouſly ill, they are generally removed, that they may not die in this priſon. The priſoners who die there are buried in the pariſh of St. Paul, under the name of domeſtics.

A library was founded by a priſoner, who was a foreigner, and died in the Baſtile the beginning of the preſent century. Some priſoners obtain permiſſion to make the uſe of it.

One of the centinels on the inſide of the caſtle rings a bell every hour, day and night, to give notice that they are awake; and on the rounds on the outſide of the caſtle they ring every quarter of an hour.

I have (ſay Mr. Howard) inſerted ſo particular an account of this priſon, chiefly with the deſign of inculcating a reverence for the principles of a free conſtitution like our own, which will not permit in any degree the exerciſe of that deſpotiſm, which has rendered the name of Baſtile ſo formidable. I was deſirous of examining it myſelf; and for that purpoſe knocked hard at the outer gate, and immediately went forward through the guard to the drawbridge before the entrance of the caſtle; but while I was contemplating this gloomy manſion, an officer came out much ſurprized; and I was forced to retreat through the mute guard, and thus obtained that freedom, which for one locked up within thoſe walls, itis next to impoſſible to obtain.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 7, 1789.

☞ *The Stage Houſe for the Boſton and Albany Stages is now at Mr.* Iſaac Norton's, *No.* 160, *Queen Street—where paſſengers, and others, who may have buſineſs with the proprietors, will pleaſe to apply, and where the names and addreſs of perſons are received, and tickets delivered for ſeats.*

## THE TABLET.—No. LI.

*To the AUTHOR of the TABLET,*

*SIR.*

If the encloſed obſervations are not novel, they are at leaſt founded on experience:—If you think they may be uſeful, allow them a place in your miſcellany, and oblige C.

"Uſeful and important acquiſitions in learning are more to be prized, than thoſe that are ſpecious, and may never turn to any ſolid account."

ALTHO an eaſy elocution, and graceful manner of ſpeaking are acquirements of acknowledged utility, yet improvements in oratory do not appear to have kept pace with many other branches of the belle lettres. Some have ſuppoſed that there are certain obſtacles in the way, which will forever prevent the moderns from rivalling or even equalling the ancients in this particular attainment. It is ſaid, that the refinements of civilization counteract, and check thoſe animated exertions of the human faculties, from which the impreſſive eloquence of the ancients derives its ſuperior reputation. However true this may be, it muſt be allowed that no one accompliſhment is more admired, or is found of greater advantage to the poſſeſſor, even in modern times, than an eaſy, graceful mode of ſpeaking: And it is preſumed the obſervation is founded on experience, that in all free governments the perſuaſive powers of eloquence are paramount to every difficulty in the road to fame and fortune. America furniſhes many ſtriking examples in point. In Britain they are numberleſs: Her PULTENEYS, her PITTS, her BURKES, have not only aſtoniſhed the world by the thunders of their declamations; but have rouſed the ſleeping genius of their country and turned the criſis of its fate, when on the verge of deſtruction. Honours and emoluments have rewarded their eloquence and patriotiſm.

The old obſervation, that "Poets are born, but "orators are made," is ſo far juſt, that every man may be encouraged to exertion, from a confidence that he will be rewarded, at leaſt ſo far, as amply to recompence his labor. Perhaps it is hardly ever too late to aim at ſome improvement. Within a few years public ſpeaking has become an object of attention in ſchools, academies, and colleges. It is a queſtion of ſome importance, how far the preſent practice of attempting to teach young children oratory, will conduce eventually to encreaſing the number of good public ſpeakers? It muſt be acknowledged that there are not a great many able inſtructors in this branch of learning; and for children to commence upon bad or indifferent models, is worſe than having none. Nature is ſpoiled under ſuch tuition. An indiſcriminate and injudicious aſſignment of the parts to be performed, which is always the caſe when the pupils are too young to feel the ſentiment, is productive of the worſt conſequences: Grimace and mimickry muſt be ſubſtituted; the child acquires a diſguſting confidence, to the deſtruction of that modeſty which is the beſt medium of true wiſdom to the mind. I have ſeen children aſſume a dauntleſs front in ſpeaking before a numerous audience, while they were deficient in every article of ſolid and uſeful improvement. I have known others careſſed and applauded at ſeven or eight years of age, who when they became men, entirely diſappointed every pleaſing anticipation that their parents had formed. The reaſon is obvious. Children have memories which receive, and retain *for a time*, the ſlighteſt impreſſions—they are as imitative as monkeys: Injudicious applauſe poiſons their imaginations and inflates their vanity. Theſe combined cauſes allure them into the love of a practice from which they derive the grateful incenſe of praiſe, to the neglect of more important objects. Their improvement in ſpeaking, not being founded in principle, and ſentiment, turns out in the end, worſe than nothing; for it appears that their time has been ſacrificed in purſuit of a uſeleſs acquiſition.

However deſirable a manly confidence in children may be, it is much to be feared that when inſpired at too early a period, it lays the foundation of conceit, arrogance and ignorance. And if it were otherwiſe, experience demonſtrates that an inſenſible, unfeeling orator never pleaſes. Perhaps no univerſal rule can be determined on. Obſervation and experience will afford the beſt guide. In general it may be obſerved, that the memories of children often become the repoſitory of many things, before they begin to reaſon, or accurately compare ideas; that as this faculty is thus eaſily ſuſceptible of impreſſions, their ſenſes are equally affected by external objects, ſo as to induce an irreſiſtable imitation of every ſpecies of action that comes in contact with them. Hence we are apt to be deceived, by miſtaking theſe appearances for real improvements. The moſt that can be derived from theſe ſources, before reaſon begins to aſſume its ſway, si to form, and fix certain *rules* in the memory, and to give thoſe rules a laſting influence, by the force of habit. When the judgment begins to ripen, theſe rules may be applied; and then, but not before, the buſineſs of public declamation may be commenced. It is generally found that lads make but indifferent progreſs in thoſe parts of education which require much reflection, before they are eleven or twelve years old. Perhaps this will apply with as great force to the ſubject under conſideration, as to any whatever. It is of much greater importance to teach children to *read* well, than to teach them to *declaim* early.—The former is an introduction to the latter, and depends merely on rules; the eſſentials of the latter are abſtract in their nature, and entirely above the comprehenſion of children.

N. B. In TABLET No. L. third line. firſt paragraph, for *obeyed* read diſobeyed.

*EXTRACT FROM AN ORATION,*

Pronounced at *Marietta* on the 4th of *July*, 1789, by RETURN J. MEIGS, Eſq. Attorney at Law.

ENOUGH of tributary praiſe is paid,
To virtue living, or to merit dead.
To happier themes, the rural Muſe invites,
To calmeſt pleaſures, and ſerene delights;
To us, glad fancy, brighteſt proſpects ſhows,
Rejoicing nature, all around you glows;
Here late the *Savage* hid in ambuſh lay,
Or roam'd the uncultur'd vallies for his prey;
*Here* frown'd the foreſt with terrific ſhade,
No cultur'd fields expos'd the opening glade;
How chang'd the ſcene! See nature cloth'd in ſmiles
With joy repays the lab'rer for his toils.
Her hardy gifts, rough induſtry extends,
The groves bow down, the lofty foreſt bends;
On every ſide, the cleaving axes ſound,
The oak, and tall beach *thunder* to the ground.

And ſee the ſpires of Marietta riſe,
And domes, and temples ſwell into the ſkies:
Here Juſtice reign, and foul diſſention ceaſe,
Her walks be pleaſant—and her paths be peace.

Here ſwift Muſkingum rolls his rapid waves;
There furmenous vallies, fair Ohio laves;
On its ſmooth ſurface, gentle zephyrs play,
The ſun beams tremble with a placid ray;
What future harveſts on his boſom glide,
And loads of Commerce ſwell the "downward tide,"
Where Miſſiſippi joins in length'ning ſweep,
And rolls majeſtic to the atlantic deep.

Along our banks, ſee diſtant villas ſpread—
*Here* waves the corn—and *there* extends the mead—
Here ſound the murmurs of the gurgling rills;
There bleat the flocks upon a thouſand rills.
Fair opes the lawn—the fertile fields extend,
The kindly ſhower from ſmiling Heaven deſcends,
The ſkies drop fatneſs, on the blooming vale,
From ſpicy ſhrubs ambroſial ſweets exhale,
Freſh fragrance riſes from the flowrets bloom,
And ripening vineyards breathe a "glad perfume."
Here ſwells the muſic of the warbling grove,
And all around is melody and love.

Here may religion fix her bleſt abode—
Bright emanation of creative GOD;
Here Charity extend her liberal hand,
And mild benevolence o'er-ſpread the land,
In harmony the ſocial virtues blend—
Joy, without meaſure—rapture, without end.

## *BIOGRAPHICAL.*

DIED in Petty France, London, aged 80, John Cleland, Eſq. He was the ſon of Col. C. that celebrated fictitious member of the Spectator's Club, whom Steele deſcribes under the name of Will Honeycomb. A portrait of him hung up in the ſon's library till his death, which indicates all the manners and *d' abord* of the faſhionable town rake in the beginning of this century. The ſon, with the ſcatterings of the father's fortune, and ſome ſhare of his diſſipations, after paſſing through the forms of a good education in Weſtminſter College, where he was admitted in 1722, at the age of 13, and was contemporary with Lord Mansfield, went as Conſul to Smyrna, where perhaps, he firſt imbibed thoſe looſe principles which, in a ſubſequent publication, too infamous to be particularized, tarniſhed his reputation as an author. On his return from Smyrna he went to the Eaſt Indies; but quarrelling with ſome of the Members of the Preſidency of Bombay he made a precipitate retreat from the Eaſt, with little or no benefit to his fortune. Being without profeſſion, or any ſettled means of ſubſiſtance, he ſoon fell into difficulty; a priſon, and its miſeries, were the conſequences. In this ſituation one of thoſe bookſellers who diſgrace the profeſſion offered him a temporary relief for writing the work above alluded to, * which brought a ſtigma on his name which time has not obliterated, and which will be conſigned to his memory whilſt its poiſonous contents are in circulation. For this publication he was called before the Privy Council, and the circumſtances of his diſtreſs being known, as well as his being a man of ſome parts, John Earl Granville, the then Preſident, nobly reſcued him from the like temptation, by getting him a penſion of 100l. per year, which he enjoyed to his death, and which had ſo much the deſired effect that, that except "The Memoirs of a Coxcomb," which has ſome ſmack of diſſipated manners, and "The Man of Honor," written as an *amande honorable* for his former exceptionable book, Mr. C. moſtly dedicated his time to political and philological publications, and was the author of the *long* letters given in the public prints, from time to time, ſigned *A Briton, Modeſtus*, &c.&c. and of ſome curious tracts on the Celtic language. He lived within the income of his penſion for many years, in a retired ſituation in Petty France, ſurrounded by a good library, and the occaſional viſits of ſome literary friends, to whom he was a very agreeable companion, and died at the advanced age of 80. In converſation he was very pleaſant and anecdotical, underſtanding moſt of the living languages, and ſpeaking them all very fluently. As a writer, he ſhewed himſelf beſt in novels, ſong-writing, and the lighter ſpecies of authorſhip; but when he touched politicks he touched it like a torpedo, he was cold, benumbing, and ſoporifick.

NOTE.

* The ſum given for the copy of this work was 20 guineas. The ſum received for the ſale could not be leſs than 10,000l.

RE-PUBLISHED BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.

*FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.*

*To* BRUTUS*.

IN a paper printed *without the Union*, and for that and other reaſons *very properly* called *The United States Chronicle*, you have publiſhed "Conſiderations on the Order of Cincinnatus," and dared to attack the character of "*a Waſhington.*" Think not that I am about to defend it. My pen cannot add to its luſtre, nor your efforts caſt thereon the ſhadow of a ſhade.

Proceed in abuſing the meritorious officers of the late American army, and diſtinguiſh them, if you pleaſe, by every opprobrious epithet that malice, ingratitude or antifederaliſm can ſuggeſt; but permit me to recommend, that you ſpare the Preſident-General. It may be that you write for *a name*. Eroſtratus, for perpetuating *his* name, or rather his infamy, burnt the celebrated temple of Diana at Epheſus—and Brutus has attempted to ſully the virtues of a WASHINGTON! SENEX.

NOTE.

* A writer againſt the Cincinnati in the United States Chronicle.

## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wedneſday the Fourth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

*An* ACT *to ſuſpend part of an Act, entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of the* Duties *impoſed by Law on the Tonnage of* Ships *or* Veſſels, *and on* Goods, Wares, *and* Merchandizes, *imported into the United States," and for other purpoſes.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That ſo much of the Act, entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law, on the tonnage of Ships or Veſſels, and on Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into the United States," as obliges ſhips or veſſels bound up the river Potowmac, to come to, and depoſit manifeſts of their cargoes, with the officers at Saint Mary's and Yeocomico, before they proceed to their port of delivery, ſhall be and is hereby ſuſpended until the firſt day of May next.

*Be it further enacted*, That all the privileges and advantages to which ſhips or veſſels owned by citizens of the United States, are by law entitled, ſhall be, until the fifteenth day of January next, extended to ſhips and veſſels wholly owned by citizens of the States of North-Carolina, and Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations.—*Provided*, That the maſter of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel laſt mentioned, ſhall produce a regiſter for the ſame, conformable to the laws of the ſtate in which it ſhall have been obtained, ſhewing that the ſaid ſhip or veſſel is, and before the firſt day of September inſtant, was owned as aforeſaid, and make oath or affirmation, before the collector of the port in which the benefit of this act is claimed, that the ſhip or veſſel for which ſuch regiſter is produced, is the ſame therein mentioned, and that he believes it is ſtill wholly owned by the perſon or perſons named in ſaid regiſter, and that he or they are citizens of one of the ſtates aforeſaid.

*And be it further enacted*, That all rum, loaf ſugar, and chocolate, manufactured or made in the State of North-Carolina, or Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, and imported or brought into the United States, ſhall be deemed and taken to be, ſubject to the like duties, as goods of the like kinds, imported from any foreign ſtate, kingdom or country, are made ſubject to.

*And be it further enacted*, That Rehoboth, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſhall be a port of entry and delivery, until the fifteenth day of January next, and that a Collector be appointed for the ſame.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
*Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER 16, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

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